

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**TRIPWIRE OPERATIONS GROUP, LLC,  
on behalf of itself and all others similarly  
situated,**

**Plaintiff,**

**vs.**

**CERTAIN UNDERWRITERS AT  
LLOYD’S, LONDON TRADING AS  
SYNDICATES WRB 1967 AND KLN 0510,**

**Defendant.**

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff, TRIPWIRE OPERATIONS GROUP, LLC (“Plaintiff”), brings this Class Action Complaint, on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated (the “Class”), against Defendant, CERTAIN UNDERWRITERS AT LLOYD’S, LONDON TRADING AS SYNDICATES WRB 1967 AND KLN 0510 (“Insurer” or “Defendant”), alleging as follows:

**NATURE OF THE CASE**

1. This is a civil class action for declaratory relief and breach of contract arising from Plaintiff’s contract of insurance with Defendant.
2. At the direction of local, state, and/or federal authorities, and/or due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, Plaintiff was forced to temporarily close its business beginning on March 13, 2020, causing an interruption to and loss of Plaintiff’s business income.
3. Plaintiff and the Class purchased and paid for an “all-risk” Commercial Property Coverage insurance policy from Defendant, which provides broad property insurance coverage for all non-excluded, lost business income, including the losses asserted herein.

4. Plaintiff submitted timely notice of its claim to Defendant, but Defendant has refused to provide the purchased coverage to its insured, and has denied Plaintiff's claim for benefits under the policy.

5. Defendant has similarly refused to, or will refuse to, honor its obligations under the "all-risk" policy(ies) purchased by Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class of insureds.

### **PARTIES**

6. Plaintiff, Tripwire Operations Group, LLC, is limited liability company incorporated in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Plaintiff is in the business of providing products and training to the U.S. military, first responders, and law enforcement, and maintains its principal place of business at 1685 Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325 (the "Covered Property").

7. Defendant, Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's, London Trading as Syndicates WRB 1967 and KLN 0510, is a foreign insurance syndicate with a certificate of authority to engage in the business of insurance in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It has authority to write, sell, and issue insurance policies providing property and business income coverage in Pennsylvania. Defendant, Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's, London, has designated Mendes and Mount, LLP, located at 750 Seventh Street, New York, New York, 10019, as its registered agent to accept service of suit arising from its insurance policies.

### **JURISDICTION**

8. This court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), the Class Action Fairness Act, which affords federal courts with original jurisdiction over cases where any member of the plaintiff class is a citizen of a state different from any defendant

(*i.e.*, so-called “minimum diversity of citizenship,”) and where the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. Here, there exists minimal diversity of citizenship because Plaintiff (and some members of the Class) and Defendant are citizens of different states, and the aggregated claims of the putative Class members exceed \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

9. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because at all relevant times Defendant has engaged in substantial business activities in Pennsylvania. Defendant has, at all relevant times, transacted, solicited, and conducted business in Pennsylvania through its employees, agents, and/or sales representatives, and derived substantial revenue from such business in Pennsylvania.

10. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated, in this district.

### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

#### **Plaintiff Purchased an “All-Risk” Policy of Property Insurance That Broadly Provides Coverage for Loss of Business Income, Among Other Things**

11. Plaintiff purchased a contract of insurance from Defendant, whereby Plaintiff agreed to make payments (in the form of premiums) to Defendant in exchange for Defendant’s promise to indemnify Plaintiff for losses at the Covered Property, including, but not limited to, business income losses.

12. Plaintiff’s contract of insurance with Defendant bears Policy Number PP/18-0053 (the “Policy”) and is effective for the period of June 19, 2019, to June 19, 2020 (the “Policy Term”). The Policy is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

13. Plaintiff paid all premiums owed to Defendant under the Policy, and Defendant accepted all such premiums from Plaintiff.

14. The Policy is a form policy issued by Defendant.

15. The Policy is an “all-risk” policy, which provides the broadest property insurance coverage available.

16. The Policy provides coverage for “direct physical loss of or damage to Covered Property at the premises described in the Declarations caused by or resulting from any Covered Cause of Loss.”

17. The premises described in the Declarations of the Policy is the Covered Property.

18. The Policy defines “Covered Cause of Loss” as “Risks Of Direct Physical Loss unless the loss is: 1. Excluded . . . or 2. Limited . . . .”

19. The Policy does not define the phrase “direct physical loss of or damage to.”

20. However, the use of the disjunctive “or” in the phrase “direct physical loss of or damage to” means that coverage is triggered if either a physical loss of property or damage to property occurs. The concepts are separate and distinct and cannot be conflated.

21. Physical loss of, or damage to, property may be reasonably interpreted to occur when a covered cause of loss threatens or renders property unusable or unsuitable for its intended purpose or unsafe for ordinary human occupancy and/or continued use.

22. The Policy provides Plaintiff with, *inter alia*, various business income and extra expense coverages during the Policy Term.

23. Under the Policy, Defendant agrees to pay for the actual loss of Business Income sustained due to the necessary suspension of operations during the period of restoration. “The ‘suspension’ must be caused by direct physical loss of or damage to property at premises which

are described in the Declarations.” The Policy describes the premises as “1685 Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325,” the Covered Property.

24. Additional coverage is provided under the Policy’s “civil authority” provision, which provides coverage for business income loss sustained when a “Covered Cause of Loss causes damage to property other than property at the described premises . . . .”

25. Members of the Class also purchased a policy of insurance from Defendant providing for the same business income loss coverage and using the same form policy provisions.

**In Response to Covid-19, Pennsylvania and Other State Governments Issue Sweeping Orders Shutting Down “Non-Essential” Businesses**

26. COVID-19 has spread, and continues to spread, rapidly across the United States and has been declared a public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization. *See* <https://www.health.harvard.edu/diseases-and-conditions/coronavirus-resource-center> (last accessed September 8, 2020).

27. COVID-19 is highly contagious and can be spread exponentially in the community by persons who are symptomatic, asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic. In addition to transmission through airborne respiratory droplets, the COVID-19 virus can physically attach to and stay on surfaces of objects or materials for many days.

28. According to a study published in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, COVID-19 is widely accepted as a cause of real physical loss and damage. It remains stable and transmittable in aerosols for up to three hours, and on surfaces for up to four hours on copper, up to 24 hours on cardboard and up to two to three days on plastic and stainless steel. *See* <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/new-coronavirus-stable-hours-surfaces> (last accessed September 8, 2020).

29. Another study, published in the *Journal of Hospital Infection*, found: “Human coronaviruses can remain infectious on inanimate surfaces at room temperature for up to 9 days. At a temperature of 30°C or more the duration of persistence is shorter.” See <https://www.inverse.com/science/coronavirus-4-studies-explain-how-covid-19-sticks-to-surfaces> (last accessed September 8, 2020).

30. In response to the COVID-19 public health emergency, on March 6, 2020, the Governor of Pennsylvania declared a “Disaster Emergency” throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to control ingress and egress to and from property within the Commonwealth and the movement of persons within it.

31. On March 13, 2020, the Deputy Secretary of Defense issued a Stop Movement Order, which restricted travel for Department of Defense personnel, including many of Plaintiff’s clients that travel to the Covered Property to receive training.

32. Thereafter, on March 19, 2020, the Governor of Pennsylvania issued an Executive Order closing all non-essential businesses within the Commonwealth, including Plaintiff’s business. Specifically, the Executive Order, which became effective immediately upon its issuance, mandated that:

No person or entity shall operate a place of business in the Commonwealth that is not a life sustaining business regardless of whether the business is open to members of the public.

Governor Wolf, “Order of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Regarding the Closure of All Businesses that are not Life Sustaining,” (Mar. 19, 2020) <https://www.governor.pa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/20200319-TWW-COVID-19-business-closure-order.pdf> (“Executive Order”).

33. On March 19, 2020 the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, consistent with the Governor's Executor Order, also issued an order that no person operate a place of business that is not life-sustaining within the Commonwealth.

34. Also, on March 19, 2020, the Small Business Administration issued Disaster Declaration #16360 issuing a Declaration of an Economic Injury Disaster for the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

35. On March 23, 2020, the Governor of Pennsylvania issued a "Stay at Home" Order to certain counties in Pennsylvania (the "Governor's Stay at Home Order"), to take effect at 8:00 p.m. on March 23, 2020 severely limiting an individual's ability to leave their residence. The Governor's Stay at Home Order was amended April 1, 2020 to apply to the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, effective immediately.

36. On May 8, 2020, the Governor of Pennsylvania announced a plan to reopen certain counties within the Commonwealth, transitioning certain counties to "yellow", which allows low-risk businesses such as Plaintiffs to open. Adams County, where Plaintiff's business is located, was moved to "yellow" on May 22.<sup>1</sup>

37. Most other states, including those in which the putative Class members reside and/or do business, have issued similar compulsory shut-down orders for "non-essential" businesses, or businesses deemed not to be "life sustaining." Most other states, including those in which the putative Class members reside and/or do business, have also issued directives from public health officials curtailing non-urgent or non-emergent health care services.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.wgal.com/article/first-six-susquehanna-valley-counties-get-ready-to-move-to-yellow-phase-of-governors-reopening-plan/32630526>

38. Due to an increase in COVID-19 cases, on July 15, 2020, Governor Wolf issued an Order Directing Targeted Mitigation Measures, reinstating restrictions on certain businesses.<sup>2</sup> This Order mandated that all businesses are required to conduct their operations remotely, “[u]nless not possible.”<sup>3</sup> It also placed limitations on the number of individuals that can be indoors together at one location.

39. The closure of all “non-life-sustaining businesses” evidences an awareness on the part of both state and local governments that COVID-19 causes loss of or damage to property. This is particularly true in places where in-person business is conducted, as the contact and interaction necessarily incident to such businesses causes a heightened risk of the property becoming contaminated.

40. For example, a New York City Executive Order entered on March 16, 2020 specifically acknowledged that: “[COVID-19] physically is causing property loss and damage.” See <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/executive-orders/2020/eeo-100.pdf> (last accessed September 8, 2020).

41. Similarly, in a March 16, 2020 proclamation, the City of New Orleans acknowledged COVID-19’s “propensity to attach to surfaces for prolonged periods of time, thereby spreading from surface to person and causing property loss and damage in certain circumstances.” See <https://nola.gov/mayor/executive-orders/emergency-declarations/03162020-mayoral-proclamation-to-promulgate-emergency-orders-during-the-state-of-emergency-due-to-co/> (last accessed September 8, 2020).

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.governor.pa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/20200715-TWW-targeted-mitigation-order.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*



42. In upholding the Governor of Pennsylvania’s Proclamation of a state-wide disaster and the Executive Orders mandating the closure of businesses within Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court noted the significant risk of the spread of the COVID-19 virus, even in locations where the disease has not been detected:

Covid-19 does not spread because the virus is “at” a particular location. Instead it spreads because of person-to-person contact, as it has an incubation period of up to fourteen days and that one in four carriers of the virus are asymptomatic. Respondents’ Brief at 4 (citing Coronavirus Disease 2019, “Symptoms,” CDC, <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html> (last accessed 4/9/2020)). The virus can live on surfaces for up to four days and can remain in the air within confined areas and structures. *Id.* (citing National Institutes of Health, “Study suggests new coronavirus may remain on surfaces for days,” (Mar. 27, 2020) <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/study-suggests-new-coronavirus-may-remain-surfaces-days> (last accessed 4/9/2020) and Joshua Rabinowitz and Caroline Bartman, “These Coronavirus Exposures Might be the Most Dangerous,” *The New York Times* (Apr. 1, 2020) <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/01/opinion/coronavirus-viral-dose.html>).

*Friends of DeVito v. Wolf*, 227 A. 3d 872, 891 (Pa. 2020).

43. Because the COVID-19 virus can survive on surfaces for up to fourteen days, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ultimately concluded that “any location . . . where two or more people can congregate is within the disaster area.”

44. Further, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) has indicated that airborne transmission, “particularly in specific indoor locations, such as crowded and inadequately ventilated spaces” poses a significant risk.<sup>4</sup>

45. The CDC has warned that exposure to an individual with COVID-19 for fifteen minutes or more, or close contact within six feet of distance, is enough to justify a personal quarantine.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> <https://apnews.com/648feb226473f9841920abd6ffb004c7>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/public-health-recommendations.html>

46. Experts believe that “a second wave” of COVID-19 cases will occur in the fall and winter of 2020, coinciding with the flu season. As Dr. Robert Glatter, emergency physician at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City stated: “[the second wave] will likely be worse than the initial wave we experienced this spring.”<sup>6</sup>

47. Plaintiff has incurred, and continues to incur, among other things, a substantial loss of business income and additional expenses covered under the Policy.

**Plaintiff Submits a Claim Under Its “All-Risk” Policy, and Defendant Wrongly Fails and Refuses To Honor Its Obligations Respecting Same**

48. As a result of the orders, guidance and protocols issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Department of Health, the CDC, and the WHO relating to the Plaintiff’s business (collectively the “Mandated Shutdown Rules”), the Covered Property effectively closed on March 13, 2020, and is currently only permitted to operate at 25% capacity.

49. Plaintiff has incurred, and continues to incur, among other things, a substantial loss of business income, including additional expenses covered under the Policy due to the constraints placed on Plaintiff’s business at the Covered Property because of the Mandated Shutdown Rules.

50. On or about March 18, 2020, Plaintiff provided notice to Defendant of its claim for the interruption to its business.

51. By letter dated July 27, 2020 (attached hereto as **Exhibit B**), Defendant denied Plaintiff’s claim upon Defendant’s improper interpretation that there was no “physical loss of or damage to property.”

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.healthline.com/health-news/what-a-covid-19-wave-in-the-fall-could-look-like#Educated-guesses-about-the-future>

**Contrary To Defendant’s Position, Plaintiff’s Losses Arise From Direct Physical Loss Or Damage**

52. Plaintiff’s Covered Property suffered direct physical loss or damage due to the Mandated Shutdown Rules requiring Plaintiff discontinue its primary use of the Covered Property. The Mandated Shutdown Rules, in and of themselves, constitute a Covered Cause of Loss within the meaning of the Policy.

53. Alternatively, and to the extent the Mandated Shutdown Rules do not constitute a Covered Cause of Loss within the meaning of the Policy, the COVID-19 public health emergency and the ubiquitous nature of the COVID-19 virus caused a direct physical loss of or damage to Plaintiff’s Covered Property. Specifically, the Covered Property has been rendered unusable for its intended purpose because the highly contagious nature of COVID-19 – particularly when people gather inside a building or other closed space for extended periods of time . . . [it] precludes any meaningful use of the Covered Property. For example, in *Motorists Mutual Ins. Co. v. Hardinger*, 131 F. App’x 823 (3d Cir. 2005), the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit held that an issue of fact existed as to whether the presence of *Escherichia coli* (“E. coli”) at the covered property impacted its functionality, or made the property otherwise useless or uninhabitable, sufficient to establish physical loss or damage to the property.

54. Further, and as an additional basis for coverage under the Policy, the ubiquitous nature of the COVID-19 virus, as explained above, caused direct physical loss or damage to property other than Plaintiff’s Covered Property, and such loss or damage resulted in an action by civil authority prohibiting access to Plaintiff’s Covered Property, within the meaning of the Policy.

**CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

55. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as a class action on behalf of the Class, defined as follows:

All policyholders in the United States who purchased commercial property coverage, including business or interruption income (and extra expense) coverage from Defendant and who have been denied coverage under their policy for lost business income after being ordered by a governmental entity, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to shut down or otherwise curtail or limit in any way their business operations.

56. Excluded from the Class is Defendant and its officers, directors, legal representatives, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns. Also excluded from the Class are any judicial officer presiding over this matter, members of their immediate family, and members of their staff.

57. The members of the Class are so numerous and geographically dispersed that joinder would be impracticable. Class members are readily identifiable from information and records in Defendant's possession, custody, or control.

58. There is a well-defined community of interest in the common questions of law and fact affecting the Class members. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

- a. whether Defendant owed coverage to Plaintiff and the Class;
- b. whether any exclusions to coverage apply;
- c. whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to damages and, if so, the measure of such damages; and
- d. whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to equitable, declaratory and/or other relief, and if so, the nature of such relief.

59. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the absent class members and have a common origin and basis. Plaintiff and absent Class members are all injured by Defendant's refusal to afford the purchased coverage. Plaintiff's claims arise from the same practices and course of conduct giving rise to the claims of the absent Class members and are based on the same legal

theories, namely the refusal to provide insurance coverage for the loss. If prosecuted individually, the claims of each Class member would necessarily rely upon the same material facts and legal theories and seek the same relief. Plaintiff's claims arise from the same practices and course of conduct that give rise to the other Class members' claims and are based on the same legal theories.

60. Plaintiff will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of the absent Class members and has retained Class counsel who are experienced and qualified in prosecuting class action cases similar to this one. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's attorneys has any interests contrary to or conflicting with the interests of absent Class members.

61. The questions of law and fact common to all Class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members.

62. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this lawsuit because individual litigation of the absent Class members' claims is economically infeasible and procedurally impracticable. Class members share the same factual and legal issues and litigating the claims together will prevent varying, inconsistent, or contradictory judgments, and will prevent delay and expense to all parties and the court system through litigating multiple trials on the same legal and factual issues. Class treatment will also permit Class members to litigate their claims where it would otherwise be too expensive or inefficient to do so. Plaintiff knows of no difficulties in managing this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

63. Additionally, the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual Class members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant. Such individual actions would create a risk of adjudications that would be dispositive of the interests of other Class

members and impair their interests. Defendant, through their uniform conduct, acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class as a whole, making declaratory relief appropriate to the Class as a whole.

**COUNT I**  
**DECLARATORY RELIEF**

64. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth above.

65. The Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a), provides that in “a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction . . . any court of the United States . . . may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought.” 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a).

66. An actual controversy has arisen between Plaintiff and the Defendant as to the rights, duties, responsibilities and obligations of the parties in that Plaintiff contends and Defendant disputes and denies that the Policy provides coverage to Plaintiff for any current and future lost business income, subject to the limit of liability, for the temporary suspension of Plaintiff’s operations.

67. The Policy provides coverage for “direct physical loss of or damage to Covered Property.”

68. Plaintiff’s loss of use, loss of access, and loss of functionality of the Covered Property when the Mandated Shutdown Rules made it unlawful for Plaintiff to fully access, use, and operate its business at the Covered Property, constitutes a loss to the Covered Property under the Policy. Alternatively, the ubiquitous nature of the COVID-19 virus caused a loss to the Covered Property by preventing Plaintiff from using the Covered Property for its intended purpose.

69. Additionally, the Mandated Shutdown Rules or, alternatively, the ubiquitous nature of the COVID-19 virus, caused a physical loss of or damage to property other than the Covered

Property, thereby invoking coverage under the Policy's "Civil Authority" provision for actual loss of Business Income when access to the Covered Property is prohibited by action of civil authority.

70. The Policy constitutes a valid and binding agreement obligating the Defendant to indemnify Plaintiff for covered losses. Plaintiff has substantially performed or otherwise satisfied all conditions precedent to bringing this action and obtaining coverage pursuant to the Policy and applicable law, or alternatively, Plaintiff has been excused from performance by Defendant's acts, representations, conduct, or omissions.

71. Defendant has failed to indemnify Plaintiff for his covered losses.

72. No exclusion to coverage applies.

73. Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer a covered loss under the Policy.

74. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, seeks a Declaratory Judgment that there is coverage for its business interruption losses under the Policy.

**COUNT II**  
**BREACH OF CONTRACT**

75. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 63 above as if fully set forth herein.

76. Plaintiff and Defendant entered into a contract of insurance; here, the Policy.

77. As an insurer, Defendant has a duty of good faith and fair dealing towards its insureds, including the obligation to pay for the financial losses suffered by the Plaintiff and members of the Class because of the Mandated Shutdown Rules.

78. Plaintiff and members of the Class had a reasonable expectation that the financial losses suffered because of the Mandated Shutdown Rules would be covered under the Policy.

79. The Class members entered into a substantially identical policy with Defendant.

80. Under the Policy, Defendant agreed to indemnify Plaintiff and the Class for their business losses as a result of a covered loss.

81. Plaintiff and the Class members suffered a covered loss under the Policy.

82. Plaintiff and the Class members timely submitted a notice of claim and satisfied all conditions precedent to receiving the coverage it purchased from Defendant.

83. Defendant breached its contract with Plaintiff and the Class members by failing and refusing to provide the contracted for coverage.

84. Defendant's breach of the contract has caused Plaintiff and the Class to suffer damages in the amount of their unreimbursed business losses or their limits of liability, whichever is lower.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff herein prays as follows:

- a. For a declaration that there is coverage under the Policy for the interruption to Plaintiff's business and the associated business income lost therefrom;
- b. For damages, costs and attorneys' fees; and
- c. For such other relief as the Court may deem proper.

**TRIAL BY JURY IS DEMANDED**

Date: September 14, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Gary F. Lynch

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